

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

A BIG COUGE

Which Will Come Out of the People's Pockets,

Through the Arrest of the Sanders Army.

NEELY GETS \$18,000

What May Account For His Great Haste

In Nabbing Over Four Hundred Men

And Hauling Them 300 Miles by Railroad,

TO UNLOAD ON TOPEKA

Where They May Have to Be Supported

By Contributions From the General Public.

The United States officials are personally interested in the arrest of General Sanders and his commonwealth army, which no doubt accounts for the willingness with which they responded to the request of the Missouri Pacific officials to arrest the men and bring them to Topeka.

United States Marshal Neely will get in the neighborhood of \$18,000 in fees for his services in arresting these men and bringing them to Topeka.

The United States statutes provide that the United States marshal shall receive \$2 for each warrant served which counting the 451 enrolled commonwealthers gives Mr. Neely \$902 for making the arrest.

For transporting himself, guard and each prisoner from the place of arrest, Scott City to Topeka, a distance of 300 miles, ten cents a mile for each individual. For this one item Marshal Neely gets \$15,330. Of course under ordinary circumstances the marshal would have to pay the regular railroad fare of three cents a mile which for himself, party and prisoners would reduce his receipts about \$5,000.

It is understood, however, that the Missouri Pacific officials were so anxious to get rid of the commonwealthers that the train bringing the men to Topeka was furnished free.

Marshal Neely also is allowed 6 cents a mile for himself and deputies when going to the place where an arrest is to be made, which amounts to about \$1,800.

Figuring Marshal Neely's fees with the understanding that the special train did not cost him anything, he will get no less than \$18,332, which does not include his fees for subpoenaing witnesses, when the case comes to trial.

United States Commissioner E. A. Wagener comes in for his share of the government's cash, which however seems a mere pittance alongside the enormous amount which goes into the pocket of Marshal Neely.

The above figures have been verified for the STATE JOURNAL by the best legal counsel in the city, and are absolutely correct.

The Figures in Detail.

In detail the figures are as follows:

Marshal's Fees.
Service of warrant on each man, \$1.00; each ball bond, fifty cents; transporting criminals, ten cents a mile for himself, and for each guard and prisoner.

Attending examination before commissioner, \$2.00. Traveling in going to serve a warrant, 6 cents a mile. Every expense he is at.

Commissioner's Fees.
Each oath, 10 cents; per day on hearing, \$5.00; issuing each warrant, \$1.00; entering rule order, continuance or judgment, 15 cents per folio; case dismissed \$1.00; making docket, indexing, taxing costs and all other services in a case where issue is joined, but no testimony given, \$2.00; where testimony is given, \$3.00.

MARSHAL NEELY'S NEGLIGENCE.

The "State Journal" the first to furnish an adequate amount of food.

United States Marshal Neely is responsible for the failure to provide food for his industrial prisoners when he arrived at Topeka. The men had had no food since 3 o'clock in the morning. May or Harrison went into the special car where Marshal Neely was said:

"Mr. Neely, haven't you made any provisions to feed these men? They haven't had any food since 3 o'clock this morning."

"That's my business," said Neely. "These men are my prisoners and I intend to feed them when I get ready."

"Well, but common humanity demands that they have something to eat at once. I am willing to see that they are fed at no expense to the government."

"Do you mean to say that I have no humanity," said Neely. "I have just as much humanity as you have."

"Well, you don't show it if you have. Here it is half past three o'clock and these men haven't had anything to eat since three o'clock this morning, and haven't had a square meal for three days."

"Neither have I," replied the United States marshal who was now flushed with rage. "These men are my prisoners and I will take care of them without any help from you. We don't want any advice or any assistance from you even if you are the mayor of the city." Marshal Neely used some other language and started out of the car.

At the car door he was met by General Manager Clark and Balie Wagener who asked if any thing had been done about feeding the men. Neely told them "No" and they insisted that in the

name of humanity he ought to feed them at once.

Neely having received a drubbing from the railroad officials who had succeeded in unloading the army on the government at Topeka started up town to get some crackers and cheese.

The first food the hungry commonwealthers of Sanders' army tasted after their arrival in Topeka was given them by the STATE JOURNAL.

The United States marshal, the state officials, the county officials and the city having failed to feed the hungry men, a few minutes after 3 o'clock the STATE JOURNAL purchased a wagon load of food composed of 200 loaves of bread and 1,200 small cakes, and had them hauled to the Missouri Pacific yards where at 4 o'clock the men were still penned up in their cars with the sun beating down on them.

The STATE JOURNAL wagon was greeted with cheers when it came in sight of the train and the men obtained a vision of something to eat. The bread was passed along the side of the train by willing hands, and the weavers reached through the windows for the loaves and as the baskets and barrels of cookies were passed along, each man scooped up a handful. The men gave three cheers for the STATE JOURNAL, which ended with a big whoop when the food was all gone.

In addition to what was furnished by the JOURNAL, Farnsworth's market sent the men a crate of bologna and Mrs. J. B. Kirk, of 1110 Monroe street distributed a dishpan full of bread and butter in the car where a sick man lay.

After all this had been done Marshal Neely was astonished that the men had not been fed on provisions he said he had sent them.

About five o'clock an express wagon drove up with some cheese and crackers which the United States marshal had ordered for the men and the government's donation was quickly exhausted. A little later the Hamilton Printing company sent the men some bread and bologna sausage.

About nine o'clock at night Marshal Neely again furnished some food the principal part of which was a quarter of a beef which the men broiled over their camp fires.

COMMONWEAL SONGS.

One of Them Has a Good Sentiment—Music at the Camp.

Very few of the Sanders men have any money and those that have any have only a few cents. It would hardly be coming a Coxeyite to carry much wealth with him in money or clean shirts. The banjoist will be their salvation, though, if he continues the work he began yesterday. At the solicitation of the crowd he sang one of his characteristic songs to the tune of an old plantation melody (if the word may be permitted in this connection) and here is one verse:

Oh, we don't like Cleveland nohow;
He's got a neck like a boss;
But we'll show him these rowdy times.

The banjo was then circulated in the crowd and the silver chipped in merrily to the amount of \$5 or \$6.

Thus encouraged the singer continued his selections and amused the crowd for a couple of hours. Another of the commonwealthers' songs was given to the STATE JOURNAL by its author, Thomas Brokaw of Denver, who is a well educated man, and though a machinist, has of late been a miner. The tune is that of "Glory, Glory, Halleluja." He calls it:

Our Own Dear Mountain Home.
Colorado's glories are the burden of my song,
Should a villain dare invade us he would find
Our arms are strong.

In our own dear mountain home.

Hurrah, hurrah for Colorado. (etc.)

Our own dear mountain home.

Pike's Peak's shadow comes creeping o'er the plain;

Long's Peak's misty cap is answering him again;

The snowy range between them makes a glittering chain.

In our own dear mountain home.

Chorus.—

So, while from rocky canons our rivers hurry down—

The Boulder, Platte and Cache La Poudre feed

We will bear the cross of labor and will strive

In our own dear mountain home.

Chorus.—

So, children of the union, it is still our dearest name,

And children of the stars are still the states from which

Our fathers came:

"One God, one law, one country," our motto we shall claim.

In our own dear mountain home.

Chorus.—

WHAT THEIR OBJECT IS.

As Explained in Their Articles of Organization.

General Sanders and his army were thoroughly organized before leaving Cripple Creek and what their object is, is explained in the following articles of organization:

CRIPPLE CREEK, April 26.

We, the undersigned, American citizens of Cripple Creek, El Paso county, state of Colorado, do hereby organize ourselves into a body to be known as the Cripple Creek legion of the Coxey industrial army, and hereby pledge ourselves to the following rules and regulations of said army:

Section 1. The object and purpose of the said army are to march to Washington as a peaceable organization and demand of congress such legislation as will be beneficial to the general mass of laboring people and federations of labor organizations throughout the United States of America.

Sec. 2. Such legislation as we shall require shall be to restore silver at a rate of 16 to 1, and also the free and unlimited coinage.

Sec. 3. We will petition congress in person for the passage of an irrigation bill. Said bill shall be for the purpose of irrigating millions of acres of desert land throughout Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, California, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, thus giving employment to thousands of now unemployed men and homes for thousands of families.

As we have heretofore petitioned congress many times for the passage of such bills as would be beneficial to the people of the western states and such petitions have always been ignored, therefore be it

Resolved, That we as American citizens do form and organize an army of the unemployed to march to Washington and ask congress in person for the passage of such bills as will restore prosperity and dot the now barren district with happy homes.

CHECKED THE "STATE JOURNAL."

The Meeting at the Court House Last Night—Joe Waters' Speech.

The meeting held last night at the court house in the interest of Sanders' army drew a large crowd, and by the enthusiasm manifested one would conclude that if sympathy could help the commonwealthers they did not lack for that.

The meeting was called to order by Alonzo Wardall, and A. W. Earnest was elected chairman and Mrs. Alonzo Wardall secretary.

Immediately Alonzo Wardall arose and took from his pocket copies of the bills Coxey intends presenting to congress and began to read. He had only fairly started when Capt. J. G. Waters arose and said: "I don't want to listen to the Coxey platform. If that is what you are here for you can count me out. I had assurances from Gov. Lewelling that this meeting was to be to consider the situation of these men now with us and that is what I came here for."

Wardall at once collapsed and he and his Coxey bills were heard no more. Waters had not finished, however, and he was called to the front and made a speech which was often interrupted by cheers.

"When I was at Mission Ridge," he said, "a great body of unkempt men rushed through our ranks, hungry and half starved, but although they wore the rebel gray, we opened our haversacks to them and gave of what we had."

"When I see a big body of Americans—500 unemployed men, kenneled like dogs and guarded by United States marshals, some of them our own county officers, my whole being rises in protest. They are in charge of United States officers, and still were kept from 3 o'clock this morning until 5 o'clock this evening without a bite to eat. We wouldn't want to see our dogs treated that way. When I sat down to my simple supper this evening, it seemed almost a crime that I should eat while 500 of my fellow citizens were locked in cars, almost famished. I have not been a friend of Governor Lewelling, but I want to say that his conduct in this affair has been magnificent. He was right, and I pride myself upon having a governor who has backbone enough not to listen to the demands of a corporation attorney who has exceeded his authority."

"This railroad attorney and United States Commissioner Wagener were exhibiting unwarranted cheek, to say the least, to arrest these men who, I am satisfied, are guilty of no more crime than I am." Captain Waters added that he figured that the appearance of the men in the United States court would incur a cost of \$18,000.

Captain Waters devoted a great deal of his talk to United States Commissioner Wagener. In speaking of the men he said that some people say they struck when they could get \$3 a day, but that does not alter the conditions of their stomachs now.

When Captain Waters had finished there were loud cries of "Go on! go on!" but he didn't go on, so Noah Allen was called. He thought that "the man who issued the warrant for the arrest of the men should be retired to some secluded spot where he should be made to eat sand and drink muddy water all the rest of his days. He should either be in an asylum or where Wagener would like to see the Coxeyites." He said that a jury could not be found to convict the men. Mr. Allen called the deputy United States marshals "little babies who for \$3 a day would be willing to shoot down their fellow men—these little sucklings who would all have taken to the brush if any show of resistance had been made."

G. C. Clemens next responded to call. He walked to the front with an I-told-you-so kind of a smile upon his features. He said that he was in a most peculiar mood. "I try to be mad," he said, "but every time I do it I am just bursting with laughter to think that the Missouri Pacific has been kind enough to help these men so far on their way."

He wanted to see United States Commissioner Wagener put his finger on Judge Caldwell's buzz saw. He said, "When I went down to see Sanders I didn't inquire for United States Marshal Neely or any of his deputies. I inquired for Balie Wagener and he said 'Sanders is locked up in the car.' He didn't refer me to Neely for Wagener is the real jailer and the men United States marshals and all are his prisoners."

State Superintendent Gaines was next called and he surprised every one by making a personal defense of his own conduct in the bond deal. He defended the Populists and didn't talk to the point at all.

Noah Allen again claimed the recognition of the chairman. He said: "I wish it to be understood that if I said anything reflecting upon the newspapers in this matter I didn't mean it for I think that one especially deserves our hearty commendation for its attitude in this matter. It was the fire on the ground with the wagon load of provisions for the hungry men and I want to say frankly and freely that the EVENING JOURNAL deserves the thanks of every one for its course in this matter." [Cheers.]

Mr. Allen then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Topeka in mass meeting assembled do hereby demand the resignation or removal of United States Commissioner Wagener for his unwarranted and un-American acts in riding over the state and issuing his warrant for General Sanders and four hundred other American workmen at the behest of the attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway company when they were guilty of no offense against the government, and it is further

Resolved, That we request the United States district attorney to withdraw the unwarranted use of the federal machinery by the Missouri Pacific railway company to serve its own ends by the dismissal and discharge of Gen. Sanders and his company who are now under arrest and in charge of the general solicitor of said company.

The following were appointed as a

committee to organize and secure contributions from both city and county for the men now under arrest: D. L. Furbeck, J. G. Waters, Wm. Grandfield, T. W. Harrison, G. C. Clemens, Frank P. MacLennan, Wm. Hollren. The following ladies were appointed as an auxiliary committee to co-operate with them: Mrs. J. Arnold, Mrs. Grace Fotts, Mrs. Dr. McLellan, Mrs. Bina Otis, Mrs. Thomas Page, Mrs. E. M. Wardall. J. G. Waters, T. W. Harrison, A. W. Earnest and Alonzo Wardall were selected as a committee to wait upon Marshal Neely and demand that the people of this city be allowed to feed the prisoners. The meeting then adjourned.

AT THE CAMP.

Scenes at the Colorado Commonwealth's Headquarters Today.

Everything is quiet at the Sanders camp today. Most of the men were up at eight or nine o'clock and a substantial breakfast of boiled beef, potatoes, bologna sausage, bread and coffee was served at ten, and each particular appetite appeased. No restraint was put upon the men as to their actions and many of them have been up town the greater part of the day.

Those at the camp pass the time in singing, smoking and telling stories. Sightseers are not so numerous today. Most of the "weavers have cleaned up and are shaved."

"Tomorrow is Sunday," said one man who wore a gingham shirt and a rattlesnake skin necktie, "and we're going to see our girls." The shaving scene is a spectacle. The candidate sits on the ground with his head thrown back and held between the operators' knees and is helpless while the scraping goes on.

Dinner was served at 4 o'clock a number of the ladies of Topeka with a basketful of button-hole bouquets adorned the entire army with boutonnières composed of roses and pansies. This morning two little girls went through the camp and distributed fresh bouquets of yellow roses which the men all wear proudly.

Dinner was served at 4 o'clock and consisted of fresh boiled beef, noodle soup, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee. The cooking and eating dishes are all of tin and do not look as clean as they might. Only two meals are served each day, and the men are lined up and counted before each.

J. McGuire, the color bearer with the Sanders army has had a new banner painted. It reads:

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.,
LEGION COXEY'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

It was painted by Dudley and Butler. Franklin, the banjo player, was lying in his tent today and was called away to carry some lumber. "That's just the way," said he, "I have to do all the work. I never sit down but that I'm called away to do some work." He had been gone but a short time when he returned, looking scared.

"Boys, I've lost all my money. I left it right there in the tent, and now it's all gone. Where's my silver?"

When he learned that his "pard" had taken care of the purse he heaved a sigh of relief, and went back to carry some more lumber.

Col. B lined up this morning two little girls went along the line and gave each man a basket of flowers. An old colored man came into camp with a wagon load of radishes and onions, and gave them to the commonwealthers.

TENTS FROM THE STATE.

The Commonwealth Encampment on the Ground Near the Missouri Pacific.

United States Marshal Neely, accompanied by General Sanders, called upon the governor at 6 o'clock last evening and made a request for tents for the commonwealth army. The tents are in control of a board consisting of the adjutant general, attorney general and secretary of state. The board at once met and granted the request and Adjutant General Davis and his assistants loaded up a wagon with fifty tents. They were taken to the grounds and the men soon had them pitched in the vacant place between the Missouri Pacific tracks. United States Marshal Neely gave bond for the return of the tents.

Fires were started as soon as the tents were pitched and the men prepared their supper which consisted of what was left of the food furnished at 4 o'clock.

The camp presented a military appearance and the men gathered around the camp fires and sang songs and told stories in true army style. Nineteen deputies armed with Winchester pistols patrolled the camp all night but the men came and went as they wished. The camp was filled with visitors from the city but at an early hour the tired worn out army of the commonwealth wrapped themselves in blankets and quilts and lay down on the ground to sleep.

THESE ARE PROGRESSIVE TIMES.

A Man Arrested for Saying "Anybody Can Get a Job."

The stopping of the commonwealthers here was an opportunity for the expression of opinions by local philosophers that was not to be overlooked and they were not slow to grasp it. An old colored man, who afterwards "lowed" he was "Crazy Crank Cupid Rogers" mounted a pile of ties and made a speech to an enthusiastic if not earnest crowd of citizens in which he divided his stock of contempt about equally between Eng-land and some boys on a freight car who were making fun of him. Among other things, Cupid was proud of "de fact dat his great granfader fought with George Washington at Bunker Hill when dey captured Cornwallis."

A spectator who was evidently not a sympathizer, nearly got hurt for declaring that "you would always find poverty where there is ignorance," and a young man who said it would be "no trouble to find work in Topeka if a man really looked for it" was immediately called a liar and after some hot words, arrested by vigilant Officer Steele and marched off to jail.

THE COMMONWEAL ENGINEER

Who Held the Throttle for the Commonwealth Treated Royally.

The man who ran the Sanders commonwealth engine is W. A. Lowellyn. He is an old Pennsylvania engineer. For ten years he has been at Seattle, Wash.,

where he was in charge of the machinery of the Oregon Improvement company. "I didn't get much chance," he said, "and we only made about 50 miles an hour but our last engine was a hummer and I could have beaten that all hollow if they would have let us alone."

Last evening a delegation of men consisting of F. J. Hudson, M. Greenwald and Drunsfield & Dick of Topeka, and S. S. Hyatt, Quincy, Ill.; M. D. Farrand, Chicago, and H. M. Davis, Middletown, Ohio, traveling men, hunted up the engineer and piloting him out of the camp took him up to the city and fitted him out with a new suit of clothes, hat and shoes and had him shaved and given a bath.

THE TROUBLE IN WASHINGTON.

Coxey Sympathizers at Tacoma Agitated Over a Shooting.

TACOMA, Wash., May 12.—Sympathizers with the Coxey movement are much excited over the news of the battle in eastern Washington. S. B. Egbert a well known Populist is said to have stated that he has 1,000 men ready to release the commonwealthers who are now being brought from Yakima under arrest.

The sympathizers gathered in groups about town last night and talked in a threatening manner. No change is noted in the condition of Jack Jolly, the wounded deputy. He said in an interview that deputy Chidester shot him in the melee accidentally.

ONE WHO IS A PUGILIST.

And the Champion of Colorado Is in the Ranks.

One of the most interesting figures of "General" Sanders' legion is Harry Morgan, the captain of "Company C." Morgan is a man with the form of an athlete. His face is red, a part of his right ear is gone, and he wears eye-glasses.

This man has been in the prize ring for a number of years, and in that time has fought thirteen battles, of which eleven were won and two were drawn. In 1879 he fought Jerry Mahoney at Leadville, and defeated that fighter in the sixty-fifth round. This made him the champion of Colorado. In 1885, at Silver City, New Mexico, Morgan fought with Jim DeGness, the champion of the "wonders" saying, expressed a desire to have religious services if they were here tomorrow, the committee was instructed to invite Rev. C. M. Sheldon to provide spiritual food for the army tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

THE FOOD COMMITTEE.

A Meeting to Organize for Emergencies.

The food committee appointed by last night's mass meeting met this morning and organized by electing Mayor T. W. Harrison, chairman; Mrs. E. M. Wardall, secretary; D. L. Furbeck, treasurer; the three officers to constitute an executive committee.

The committee believed that nothing was to be done while the United States marshal provided for the men but considered it best to organize for any emergency that might arise. A number of the "wonders" saying, expressed a desire to have religious services if they were here tomorrow, the committee was instructed to invite Rev. C. M. Sheldon to provide spiritual food for the army tomorrow afternoon at 2:30.

Will Stay Over Sunday.

General Sanders and his army will be guests of the United States in Topeka over Sunday.

District Attorney Perry arrived from Port Scott shortly after noon, and has devoted his entire time since arriving in the city to looking up the case preparatory to the preliminary hearing which will be had before Commissioner Wagener on Monday or Tuesday.

Coxey Home Guard Called Out.

The Coxey Home Guard and all sympathizers will meet at 118 East Eighth street at 7 o'clock this evening, and march to Gen. Sanders' camp.

E. S. HUNTER, Captain.

WRECKED THE TRAIN.

Carter's Industrials With Their Stolen Train Derailment at Railroad Employees.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 12.—Carter's industrials moved from Lehi late last night to American Fork, where they captured a Union Pacific engine, switched it to the Rio Grande Western track, attached it to some empty cars and started east.

At Provo the railway employees spiked a switch partly open and derailed the engine. The industrials are now working hard to get the engine on the track. A special train carrying Marshal Bingham and deputies has started for Provo.

The sheriff at Provo has called upon Governor West for assistance, and he has gone down on a special train with two companies of militia.

MRS. PLUMB SUES.

She Demands \$30,000 of Calvin Hood and Eben Smith.

Mrs. Carrie Plumb, wife of the late Senator Plumb, has brought suit in the district court of Lyon county against Calvin Hood and Eben Smith of Emporia, to recover the sum of \$30,000, which she claims is due her in a mining transaction in which her husband was connected with Hood and Smith.

She claims she was induced to act detrimentally to her own interests and asks the court to order a strict accounting establish her rights in the matter.

A \$4,000 Verdict.

A verdict for \$4,000 against the Santa Fe railway has been awarded by the jury in the Cross case at Emporia. John B. Cross was suing for the death of his son, who was killed in the Emporia yards. The noise of one engine prevented his hearing the approach of one on the track on which he was standing.

Senator Wolcott Goes to Europe.

New York, May 12.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado, sailed from New York today for Europe. He goes away on account of ill health and will probably be absent several months.

Gold Expended this Week \$6,000,000.

New York, May 12.—The steamships which sailed for Europe to-day carried \$2,900,000 in gold, making the total shipments of gold from this port for the past week \$6,000,000.

Reserve your seat for Miss Yaw concert at Kellam's.

COXEY MOVES.

His Camp Is Taken Six Miles From Town Into Maryland.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Coxey, acting under orders from the health department, moved his camp out of the city of Washington.

He has been offered a site six miles away near the old Bladensburg dueling grounds.

He says he will return to Washington when the other forces have mobilized at the capital.

Tents were struck at "Camp Tyranny" today and the army was soon on the march for the new camp near Hyattsville, Md. Owing to Carl Browne's and Coxey's case in police court, the command was turned over to young Jesse Coxey.

Comparatively few persons watched the departure of the army as it marched through the side streets with the brass drum pounding and all the banners displayed. The men were pleased at the prospect of a change, and talked hilariously of the country fare they expected to get.

"Gen." Coxey talks enthusiastically of the support the army is receiving from the west and of the car loads of provisions being shipped for it. He has received an invitation to dinner from the Clover Club in Philadelphia on May 17 and says he will be there unless prevented by the necessity of serving an important engagement with the district authorities.

There is much uneasiness among the residents of Hyattsville at the prospect of the undesirable neighbors.

A meeting was held last night and speeches made condemning J. Rogers who invited the Coxeyites to camp on his land. A meeting of the citizens of Hyattsville has been called for to-night to take action to protect the village.

A KANSAS MOB.

Murderer of Carl Kuhl at Cottonwood Falls About to Be Lynched.

STRONG CITY, Kan., May 12.—3:30 p. m. The sheriff with a force of over 500 men captured George Rose, who killed Carl Kuhl at Cottonwood Falls yesterday.

Rose refused to throw up his hands when ordered, saying: "I shot that young man, shoot me." At this hour a mob is organizing to lynch the murderer. Conservative men are laboring to dissuade the mob from this purpose.